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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/578,421	05/05/2006	Ki Ju Kang	P/4761-4	1653
OSTROLENK FABER GERB & SOFFEN 1180 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS			EXAMINER	
			KENNY, DANIEL J	
NEW TORK, P	NEW YORK, NY 100368403			PAPER NUMBER
			3633	
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			03/02/2011	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
Office Ashieu Occurrence	10/578,421	KANG ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	DANIEL KENNY	3633	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL'WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	I.  lely filed  the mailing date of this communication (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>03 Ja</u> This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☑ This     Since this application is in condition for allowal closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro		is
Disposition of Claims			
<ul> <li>4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-5,7-13,15 and 16 is/are pending in 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray</li> <li>5) ☐ Claim(s) 8 and 16 is/are allowed.</li> <li>6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-5, and 9-13 is/are rejected.</li> <li>7) ☐ Claim(s) 7 and 15 is/are objected to.</li> <li>8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o</li> </ul>	wn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	epted or b) objected to by the I drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121	(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)  1) \[ \sum \text{Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)} \]	4) 🔲 Interview Summary	(PTO-413)	
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ite	

### **DETAILED ACTION**

#### Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission has been entered.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-6, and 9-13 - are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Snelson (6,739,937) in view of Barlow (4,271,628).

Snelson discloses a structure (Fig. 4 below) comprising:

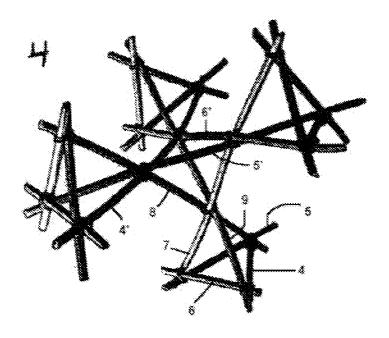
Claim 1 - a) a first tetrahedron member formed of a first to sixth wires, the first tetrahedron member being constructed in such a manner that the first wire (4), the second wire (5), and the third wire (6) are intercrossed in a plane to form a triangle, the fourth wire (7) is intercrossed with the intersection point of the second wire and the third wire, the fifth wire (8) is intercrossed with the intersection point of the first wire and the second wire, and the sixth wire is intercrossed with the intersection point of the third

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wire and the first wire, the fourth wire, the fifth wire, and the sixth wire (9) being intercrossed with one another at a single reference intersection point; and

b) a second tetrahedron member contacted with the first tetrahedron member at the reference intersection point and having a similar shape to the first tetrahedron member, the second tetrahedron member being constructed in such a manner that the fourth wire, the fifth wire, and the sixth wire pass the reference intersection point and extend further, each of a group of wires (4', 5', 6') is intercrossed with two wires selected from the extended fourth, fifth and sixth wires, the group of wires being in parallel with the first wire, the second wire, and the third wire respectively; and

and the unit cell is repeated in a three-dimensional pattern, thereby forming a wire (or rod)-woven truss-type structure.



Annotated Fig. 4 (6,739,937)

Barlow discloses that it is old in the art to form regular tetrahedron structures (Fig. 20), wherein the forming elements are intercrossed with each other at 60 degrees or 120 degrees, and the unit cell is repeated in a three-dimensional pattern, thereby forming a truss-type structure.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made to include the regular tetrahedron structures taught by Barlow to form "complex geometrical structures" (col. 1, line 26), which helps achieve the Snelson goal of forming "more challenging" three dimensional space frame objects.

Finally, the structure of Snelson in view of Barlow (a rod-woven structure unit cell repeated in a three-dimensional pattern, thereby forming a truss-type structure) has the claimed wires intercrossed with each other at 60 degrees or 120 degrees, each of the wires and being curved in a first direction at a first intersection with a first group of two other wires and being curved in a second direction, which is opposite to the first direction, at a second intersection with a second group of two other wires, the second intersection being adjacent to the first intersection, the unit cell repeated to form the plurality of unit cells in a three-dimensional pattern, as for example, "preferably all the rod members are formed with a zig-zag configuration to avoid bending the rods at vertex points". The zig-zag configuration forming a curve at the vertex points.

Claim 2 - Among the six groups of orientational wires, three groups of orientational wires forming a vertex of the first or second regular tetrahedron member are intercrossed clockwise or counterclockwise when seen from the front of the vertex.

Claims 3 and 4 – The Barlow first and second regular tetrahedron members have a similarity ratio of 1:1. (Fig. 6)

Claim 5 – The wires are any one selected from the group consisting of metal, ceramics, synthetic resin, and fiber-reinforced synthetic resin.

Claim 6 - The intersection point of the wires is bonded by any one selected from the group consisting of a liquid- or spray-form adhesive, brazing, soldering, and welding.

Claim 9-13 are an obvious method of using the device of the above claims.

## Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 8 and 16 are allowed.

Claims 7 and 15 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

# Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding Applicant's argument that Snelson teaches away from a tetrahedral matrix as claimed because Snelson teaches building unique space frames, Examiner

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notes that the claimed regular tetrahedral are just one of many unique space frames capable of being built.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DANIEL KENNY whose telephone number is (571)272-9951. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri. 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Glessner can be reached on (571) 272-6754. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/D. K./ Examiner, Art Unit 3633 /Jeanette E Chapman/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3633